WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1851.

In the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last we inserted part of an article which we found in the Charleston Courier, said to be taken "by request" from "the South Carolinian," the object of which was to show that the apparent unanimity of the late Convention of "Southern Rights' Associations" was factitious, unreal, and illusive. Exception is taken to this republication by the organ of the Secessionists in this city, on the ground that the original article in the "Carolinian" was not "editorial." but a communication, and was published with "a protest" by the Editor against its statements. This fact was not stated in the paper from which we took it, nor is it in the least material. The "Carolinian" is vouched by its collaborator here to be a "highly respectable paper." Such a paper would not have published at all a communication from a source less respectable than itself; and the force of statements published from such a source, and copied into a paper of as high character as the Charleston Courier, is not at all weakened by the Editor's dissent from them.

The evidence which we have already seen of the opinions of highly respectable members of that Convention satisfies us that the statements of the article taken from the "Carolinian" fall short of the actuality as to the number of dissentients to the Resolves said to have been unanimously adopted by it. Since our paper of Tuesday went to press we have received, among other such proof, a Letter (also published in the "Carolinian") from after spending a day, on his way home, at the re-W. W. Beyce, one of the members of the Convention aforesaid, addressed to the President thereof, from which we make the following extracts, to the marked passages of which we refer every one who may yet doubt the want of unanimity in that

To the Hon. J. P. RICHARDSON, &c. &c. "I take this medium of addressing you a few observation on the subject of secession-ideas which I would have been glad to advance in the Convention had IT BEEN A DELIBERA-TIVE BODY.

"I am not willing, even by my silence, to sanction the ac tion of the Convention. Appreciating, however, highly the patriotism of many who urge secession, I desire to differ from them in a spirit of kindness.

Carolina for the following reasons, which I shall most briefly indicate and not elaborate : "The great purpose before us is to give future security to

the institution of slavery. "If we accomplish this purpose, we accomplish every thing; if not, we accomplish nothing; for the present of slavery

is not endangered, its future is. "I assume that the future of slavery can only be secure by the union of the South. In our union is our hope; in our disunion is our despair. It follows, then, necessarily that all our policy should tend to produce this union and to avoid

"The question then comes up, How can this union of the South be brought about ?

this disunion of the South.

"To which I reply that it can be brought about by the pressure of external danger, and in no other way. Thus all nions have been brought about. The Achen League, the nion of the Southern States of Greece-an illustrious and suggestive precedent-was caused by the pressure of the Macedonian power; the confederacy of the Swiss Cantons was caused by the pressure from the German Emperor Albert; the country. It is declared that the slave-trade the League of the Netherlands from the pressure of Philip II; our present Confederacy from the pressure from without. Examine all history, and you will see that all unions is a necessary law of union is evident from obvious principles. The same cause—the pressure from without—which has caused all unions, will cause a union of the South; especially when we consider the momentous interest the Southern people

have in the institution of slavery, their intelligence, and spirit. "This pressure from the Northern power must, if any thing

"One thing is certain, that South Carolina cannot produce this Southern union; for its indispensable prerequisite is a conviction of its necessity on the minds of the Southern people; and this conviction can arise in no possible way except from the march of fanaticism. If the North continue to infringe upon us, the conviction will be forced upon the Southern people that they are not safe in the present Union; that their safety requires them to unite. They have not that conviction yet, and hence we have not a Southern Union; for this moral revolution must precede the political one; and, in view of the non-existence of this moral revolution at the South. I have no hesitation in saving that if you could by a olitical convulsion now break up the present Union, and have the form of a Southern Union, you would have 'a barren sceptre in your gripe.' Your Southern Union would be wholly inefficient to work out the great and arduous mission before it; because, the spirit springing from a conviction of its neces sity being absent, the Union would be an inert mass, without vitality, unmoved by any passions save those of internal hatred and discord. And the certainty that the Southern peo ple are not yet qualified, by their opinions, for a Sou herr Union, should almonish us not to try to coerce them prematurely into such Union."

"Secession, then, whether attended with peace or war, no causing a union of the South, is not in furtherance of our great policy of bringing about a Southern Union, and therefore should not be adopted.

"As to the second purpose of secession, that it is a good re in itself-the Nationality of South Carolina-I hardly know what to say, it seems to be so diametrically an-

tagonistic to every principle of our policy.

The first great fundamental, unanswerable objection to it is, that it is the distinct of the South—words of such

fearful import that I will not weaken them by elaboration. "2. South Carolina CANNOT BECOME A MATION. God makes nations, not man. You cannot extemporize a nation out of South Carolina. It is simply impossible; we have not the resources. We could exist by tolerance, and what that tolerance would be, when we consider the present hostile spirit of the age to the institution of slavery, of which we would be looked upon as the peculiar exponent, all may readily imagine. I trust we may never have to look upon the inful and homiliating spectacle.

"3. From the weekness of our National Government, feeling of insecurity would arise, capital would take the alarm and leave us. But it may be said, let capital go. To this I reply, that capital is the life-blood of a modern community, and in losing it you lose the vitality of the State.

"4. This National Government would be a very, very costly machine. The cost of a government is in inverse pro-portion to im numbers. A small national government is necontrilly far more expensive than a large one. Look at the small German States, ground down with taxation. So it would be with us. The Federal fleets would cut off all import duties, and the immense burden of the Government would have to be raised by direct taxation.

"5. The feeling of insecurity arising from the weakness of our National Government, together with the burden of increased laxation, would cause, or rather continue, an immense emigration. Emigration is naturally going on all the time from the old States to the fertite El Dorados of the West; put any further burdens on the cithens of the old States, and you add immensely to this stream of emigration. Unfortnnately this emigration, in the event of your becoming a separate nation, would be only from the white race, and you wou therefore be going down the declivity of ruin with fearful

6. Following emigration, and a natural effect of it, would be an immense depreciation of property; lands first, more

land being thrown into market than the demand required; then negroes, as they would be cut off from the West market. Millions would be lost to the State in

way." 110. Secession is against the wishes of the other South ern States. Ought not they to have some influence with us? Should we not defer to our allies, who have twenty times the nterest in the institution of slavery that we have? How can we ever hope for a Union of the South, if we, a mere handful of the Southern people, insist on forcing our opinions or the rest of the South? A Southern Union implies a modification of the extremes of all opinions.

"11. A LARGE MINORITY, at least, of our citizens are opposed to secession. If there were no other objection, this should be conclusive.

" 12. Secession, separate nationality, with all its burd no remedy. It is no redress for the past; it is no security for the future. It is only a magnificent sacrifice of the present without in anywise gaining the future. We are told, however, that it is resistance, and that we must not submit to the late action of Congress. Now, I would like to know which one of these measures we resist by secession. It is not the prohibition of slave marts in the District of Columbia. It is not the purchase of the Texas territory. It is cerainly not the admission of California. Which aggressions, then, do we resist by secession? These are all the rec aggressions which we resist now by secession. Sec gallant as may be the spirit which prompts it, is only a new

For the various reasons I have stated, I object in as str erms as I can to the secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that, if seession should take place-or which I HAVE NO IDDA, for I cannot believe in the existence of such a stupendous madness-I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and that the Great God in our blindness has made us the instruments of its destruction.

I remain, with great respect, &c. W. W. BOYCE.

Mr. Attorney-General CRITTENDEN returned to this city on Monday from his Northern excursionsidence of his friend and old associate in the Senate. the Hon. John M. GLAYTON, of Delaware.

Sir HENRY BULWER, the British Minister to this country, we see by the New York papers, is at present, with his Lady, in the city of New York. Lady Bulwer is there, we understand, for the purpose of embarking for England on a visit to her Mother and friends

The special election for Representatives in Congress from the three vacant districts in Massachu-SETTS has resulted in the choice of two Whigs and one Free-soil Democrat, viz : BENJAMIN THOMP-"Without further preface, I object to the secession of South RANTOUL, ir., who, having been for some time the regular candidate of the Democrats, was several statesman. weeks ago also formally nominated by the Freesoilers. A few days previous to the election a "National Democrat" was put in the field against him, but he received only five or six hundred votes. Mr. Thompson comes from the fourth district, formerly represented by Mr. PALFREY, and which was unrepresented during the whole of the last Congress in consequence of a majority of the voters being unable to agree in the choice of a to the ordinances of law has hitherto been considered an un

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.

By an arrival at New Orleans from Rio Janeiro. oringing dates to the 2d of April, we learn that the Brazilian Government seem now really serious in their endeavors to suppress the slave trade. Several of the dealers have been heavily fined, and one of the most prominent has been obliged to leave shall be considered piracy, and that the captain of any vessel engaged in the trade shall be punished with death. If the Government continue as firm as trade will be speedily abolished, and that effectually.

The war so much and so long talked of between Brazil and the Government of Rosas is likely to be as heretofore-only one of words, though the Brazilians are fitting out, or pretending to fit out some men-of-war .- New Orleans Bulletin.

Longevity.—The Marshals' returns of the Seventh Census furnish some cases of longevity, of which a friend has had the goodness to send us the following notice:

SUCKY WRIGHT, (colored,) 120 years of age ; 19th Ward, city of Baltimore, Maryland. A note made on the return by and open resistance. There can be but one question raises the Assistant Marshal says : "This old woman is undoubtedly the age here put down. Jacob Ennals, who is 66, married her grand-daughter, and, at the time of the Revolutionary war, in 1775, she had a child 25 years old. Her ments attest the fact of her being as represented."

MART A. BEACHAM, (white,) 104 years. This old lady lives in Tremont street, at the corner of Mulberry street, 19th Ward, city of Baltimore, and the day the Assistant Marshal called she was actively engaged in the yard washing clothes. MARY CROSS, (white,) 102 years; South Carolina, Anlerson District. A note of the Marshal says : "I found Mrs. Cross carding, and was informed that she carded rolls nough in a day to spin six cutts."

Sounding THE GULF STREAM .- The United States' Sounding steamer Hetzell, Lieut. John Rob-gers commanding, has been engaged in efforts to sound the Gulf Stream. At about thirty miles southwest from Key West, bottom was obtained at 730 fathoms; but at another point, the sounding line, at the depth of 3,000 fathoms, was cut off, as was supposed, by a sword fish. The sounding was continued, unsuccessfully, with a line of twine. The Hetzell returned to Key West on the 8th instant, after a short visit to Havana.

Col. PHILIP A. BOLLING has received and accepted the nomination of a Whig Convention as the Whig candidate for Representative in Congress from the Lynchburg (fourth) district of Virginia. C. C. LANGDON, the able Editor of the Mobile Daily Advertiser, has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in that district.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 18th April state the during the previous ten days 1,156 persons had died of the vellow fever, and that at least five times that number had fallen victims to the same disease in the provinces and on the coast. Pernambuce dates to the 20th April report but few

cases of fever at that port. DISTRESSING RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- On Monday after noon, when the Springfield train of cars reached the crossing on the borth side of Hartford the switch turned the wrong way, the passenger train ran into a gravel train on the branch road, completely demolishing nine out of ten of the dirt cars, and instantly killing two Irishmen, named John Murphy and Malachi Carey. A third, named Anthony Man tally injured. The accident was occasioned solely by the care-lessness of the switch-tender, who has not been seen since. No person was hurt on the passenger train.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM LOOKING AT A BALLOON .- Abou ten minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man named Edward Snyder, employed as clerk in the store men named Edward Snyder, employed as clerk in the store of Messrs. William L. Laws & Co., in Philadelphia, fell from the top of the building into an area on the Merchant streef front of the estal lishment, and instantly broke his neck and legs. At the time the unfortunate man was on the top of the core looking at the accession of Madame Delon in her ball-on, and, getting too near the edge of the roof, lost his balance and fell. The deceased was nineteen years of age, and was highly esteemed by his employers and acquaintances.

A man in Licking county, Ohio, sued his wife's father for services rendered by the wife to her father before her marriage. The verdict and judgment of the jury was for fifty cents damages. [Served him right.]

DISORGANIZERS REBUKED IN NEW YORK.

A Telegraphic despatch from the city of New York informs us that "sufficient returns of the special Senatorial election have been received to show the choice of three Whigs certainly."

The special election here referred to, as our eaders will no doubt remember, was rendered necessary by the revolutionary course of twelve Democratic State Senators, who, about six weeks ago, by resigning their seats, brought the regular session of the Legislature to an abrupt termination leaving its tables filled with unfinished business of paramount importance to the welfare of the State, rather than permit the majority to pass a bill which was then pending for the enlargement of the Erie canal. The minority having placed their opposition to this measure on constitutional grounds, and having by their resignation made a direct appeal to their constituents, Governor Hunt forthwith ordered the special election which took place on Tuesday last, and at which eleven of these gentlemen presented themselves as candidates for re-election to the stations they had so improperly abandoned. The result, so far as it is as above reported, is not only a condemnation by the People of their disorganizing conduct, but an approval of the Whig policy of enlarging the canal, the bill providing for which can now be passed with the aid of these new Whig Senators, elected from Democratic districts. It is not often that the People are afforded an opportunity of so speedily and effectually satisfying their representatives that they have misapprehended their wishes on a controverted question.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

Judge PRENTISS, in his Charge to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the District of VERMONT, commenced at Windsor on the 21st instant, after laying down the rules and duties relative to the business to be brought before them made the following remarks in reference to the great topic of discussion-the Fugitive Slave Law.

"These remarks (says the Journal) are of extreme importance to every American citizen, and we fervently trust they may be read and calmly considered by every reader. They are marked by that clearness of thought and that propriety of language by which their author has been pre-eminently distinguished, both in his senatorial and judicial career Although the fugitive slave act of Congress and habeas corpus act of the Vermont Legislature are not distinctly stated, co nomine, yet the remarks were made solely in reference to them, as we happen to know. It is both gratifying and flat-SON and JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Whigs, and ROBERT tering to us to find our own oft-repeated sentiments in regard to these acts so fully endorsed by so eminent a jurist and

Judge PRENTISS, in closing his charge to the

"Very extraordinary doctrines have recently been pu forth to the public, touching the duty and obligation of obe-dience to law. These doctrines are new, and are strangely at variance with the principles we have heretofore been taugh to respect and to take as our guide. They inculcate insubor direction and lawless disobedience; and those who teach them whether they are conecious of it or not, are enemies to publi order and the public peace and welfare. In this country, un questionable and imperative duty; and it is very certain that it must continue to be so considered, if we would maintain our civil institutions, and live in the secure enjoyment of our possessions. For, without law—and law to be obeyed or dis-obeyed, at the option of any and every one, is as no law—we have no protection for life, liberty, or property.

"As citizens under the General Government, our rights

and duties, our obligations and responsibilities, are measured and regulated by the Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance of it; and, so far as concerns our mere civil relation and duties as such citizens, or any questions arising out of these relations and duties, there is no bigher law.
"When a law, authorized by the Constitution, has been

duly enacted, it is obligatory and binding upon all; and it is immaterial whether it had the approbation and assent of more of the Union, or whether it was passed by a greater or less majority. An act passed by a majority of one in each House of Congress, and approved by the Executive, is as legally and constitutionally binding as if passed by a unanimous vote in both Houses. It is the law of the land in the one case as much as it would be in the other, and has the same force and effect, as a rule of conduct, in all parts of the Union. The

will of the majority, expressed in a constitutional form, according to our theory of government, is the law for all.

"Considerations of expediency, policy, or justice, or any other considerations belonging to the subject, may be urged against the enactment of a law, or, after its enactment, may be urged in favor of its repeal. But these considerations can not be urged as reasons for refusing submission and obedience to the law while it exists, much less to justify disobedience as to the validity and binding force of a law after its enac as to the validity and binding force of a law after its constitutionality. But this is a question to be decided and settled, not by every individual citizen, or collective body of citizens, according to his or their own will or sense of right, but by the proper judicial tribunals; and to those tribunals the appeal may and should be made in a regulation. lar and peaceable way. These are the old, establish unconstitutional and disorganizing, subversive not only of the just authority of law, but of the essential principles of free

presentative government.
"The true constitutional doctrines on this subject admit to the fullest extent both the right of opinion and the freed m of discussion. The merits of every law may be freely discussion. ed, and opinions may be freely expressed for or against it. But it must be remembered that it is one thing to disapprove of a law of the General Government, and seek by constitutional means to procure its modification or repeal, and quite another thing to oppose or encourage resistance to it, or un-der the forms of local legislation to array the State authorities

ninst its execution.
** Every act of Congress passed pursuant and in con to the Constitution is, by that instrument, declared to be the Supreme Law of the land, any thing in the Constitution of Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course every State enactment which authorizes any interference wit every State enactment which authorizes any interference with or obstruction to such general paramount law, being in conflict with it, is inoperative and void. This is a principle essential to the existence of the National Government; and it may be af firmed with truth, and I state it because it is a matter of the highest moment, that it is only under the operation of this principle, and by a faithful observance on the part of the States and the people of the obligations and injunctions of the Constitution, that we can hope to preserve this Union, and continue its blessings to ourselves and our posterity."

TOOTH-PULLING ILLUSTRATED. - Before the days chloroform there was a Quack who advertised tooth-drawing without pain. The patient was placed in a cheir, and the nstrument applied to the tooth with a wrench, followed by a roar from the unpleasantly surprised sufferer. "Stop," cried the dentist, "compose yourself. I told you I would give you the dentist, "compose yourself. I told you I would give you no pain, but I only just gave you that twinge as a specimen to show you Cartwright's method of operating." Again the instrument was applied—another tug, another roar. "Now don't be impatient; that is Dumerge's way; be seated and calm—you will now be sensible of the superiority of my method." Another application, another tug, another roar. "Now, pray be quiet! that is Parkinson's mode; you don't like it, and no wonder." By this time the tooth hung by a thread; and whipping it out, the operator exulting'y ex claimed: "That is my mode of tooth-drawing without pain, and you are now enabled to compare it with the operations of Cartwright, Dumerge, and Parkinson."

A DESPERATE SECRESIONIST.-We regret to learn that several persons were injured at the late encampment of the fifth brigade, (near Camden, S. C.) and some of them very severely, if not dangerously. It appears, from the best infor-mation in our reach, that a subordinate officer had been visited with some form of insanity or delisium, which incapa-citated him from duty on Friday. On that evening, an alarm being given that the camp was attacked, and some firing hav-ing been heard, he arose from sleep, much excited and startled, uttered some exclamation concerning a fight with startled, uttered some exclamation concerning a fight with Indians, and rushed out of his tent. He seized a mosket, Indians, and rushed out of his tent. He seized a musket, (with bayonet,) among several that were stacked as usual near the tent door, and charged with such desperate fury on a party of gentlemen sitting near and conversing peacefully, that several of them were stabbed, and some repeatedly, before he could be arrested. Among those thus wounded (and the only one whose name we have learned certainly) is our young friend Dr. C. J. Shahmor, whose wounds were such as to excite serious torebodings, which we sincerely hope may not be realized.—Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, MAY 28, 1851. for the reissue of land bounty warrants granted under the act of September 28th, 1850, in lieu of the originals which may have been lost or destroyed, the following regulations approved by the Department of the Interior

When a warrant has failed to reach the hands of the party entitled to receive it, and to whom it was sent, or has been lost after being received, the party should at once enter a caveat in the General Land Office to prevent the issuing of a warrant to a fraudulent claimant, and should give public notice of the facts in the case at least once a week for six successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation at or nearest the place to which the warrant was directed or where the loss occurred. In such publication the intention shall also be expressed to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate of such warrant, which of course should be minutely described, in order to guard against the improper use of the one first issued.

The identity of the explicant must be estimated as the content of the entire of the explicant must be estimated.

of the one first issued.

The identity of the applicant must be satisfactorily established, and the facts upon which the application for the reissue is based must be fully and clearly set forth under oath, the warrantee stating in his affidavit (if such be the fact) that he has never himself located nor empowered any person to locate for him the warrant in question. for him the warrant in question.

In cases where the claim for a duplicate is founded upon

the nonreception of the original, the agent, if there be one, is required to unite with the warrantee in the application for It is requisite that the credibility of each and every affiant be duly certified by the magistrate administering the oath, and that his official character and signature be verified by the

proper officer under his seal of office J. E. HEATH,

THE CANAL AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Messrs. Entrons: That the friends of the canal in the up country may see the arguments advanced by the friends of the constitution in the low country, I ask you to publish the following, cut from the Baltimore Sun of 26th instant, one of the loudest in advocating the new constitution :

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION .- Allow me to call your attention to the first and second sections of article seven, providing for the election of "Commissioners of Public Works," whose duty it shall be to control the State's stock in all the public works, to revise tolls, appoint directors, &c., and who are to be elected in four districts Any man who has observed the course of events knows tha now, when the directors are elected by the Legislature, it is a regular system of log-rolling, and that so far as Baltimore is concerned her interests are always regarded as secondary to that of other sections of the State; hence we find that even now, whilst we pay so heavy a proportion of the tax for the canal, the board of directors are reducing the tolls below a fair rate, with a view to divert trade from the city of Baltimore. Once elect a board of commissioners, and you place the power where all power ought to be, in the people of the State, and the people will always redress wrongs wherever found.

her direct and indirect influence) can certainly elect three if not four of these commissioners, and we shall have what we are entitled to, the control of works made with our money, and for which we are now so heavily taxed. We can then dictate instead of supplicating; not that we would desire to do injustice to others, only prevent others from doing so to us. At least we would be entitled to prevent a Maryland trade through a Maryland work, made with Maryland mo-ney, and paid for by Baltimore taxation; I say at least we could prevent this trade from being entirely and unfairly diwith us. Give us fair competition, and let us now seize the opportunity of obtaining it. RAILBOAD.

I ask the friends of the canal whether they are prepared to adopt an instrument by which Baltimore, by her direct and indirect influence, can certainly elect three, if not four, of the Commissioners of Public Works, and thus obtain entire control of the public works of Maryland? How this control would be exercised may be judged by the article with the (to the canal) ominous signature of "Railroad." Friends of Western Maryland and its great work, are you prepared for ALLEGHANY.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1851. On Friday last I went with a friend—a stranger in the city—to Hoboken, a popular place of resort on the Jersey side of the North river, just opposite this city, between which and it numerous ferry boats are constantly plying. My compan-ion was in ecstasies with the beauty of the place, the charming cottages, handsome public houses, sylvan walks, &c.
We little thought then that so peaceful and lovely a place was

Yesterday afternoon, a large number of Germans, men, women, and children, were celebrating at the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, some festival of their Fatherland similar to the in Hoboken, some festival of their Fatherland similar to the Boglish May-day, and were enjoying themselves to the top of their bent, when a gang of rowdies, called the "Rock Boys," (not unlike the "Killers" of Philadelphia,) sought a fight with them, by helping themselves to their refreshments, without either leave or compensation. The result was a row, and finally a riot—the aggressers being compelled at length to seek refuge in McCarthy's saloon, which the enraged Germans then demolished over their heads—the proprietor striving in vain to keep the assailants at bay by firing upon them. Every weapon imaginable was in requisition, and the battle covered a large space and included hundreds of combatants, all fighting furiously for three hours, when the Germans succeeded in putting their opponents to flight. The fogitives then proceeded to drum up recruits among the citizens of Hothen proceeded to drum up recruits among the citizens of Ho-boken, and a large number of Irish laborers, whom they de-ceived with the story that a parcel of drunken Germans were cutting the throats of the Americans in the vicinity of Jersey. It was about 7 P. M. when, with these reinforcements, the Rock Boys returned and made another onelaught upon the Germans, who, ested with victory, and having gratified their wrath by many acts of violence and bloodshed during the absence of their real antagonists, were now scattered and return-

ing in small parties to the city. At a house of refreshment (called by the millionaire Stevens "Otto Cottage," in honor of Madam Otto) near the beat them terribly. The Germans soon gathered again, and a pitched battle ensued between the two main bodies of combatpitched battle ensued between the two main bodies of combat-ants, opposite the office of Magistrate Bunning, at the corner of Washington and Newark streets. Again the Germans were victorious, and perhaps the Rock Boys were sorry they had enlisted. A large number of the foreigners were now

horn carried by their leader.

The victors then demolsshed several houses and did much lamage. The battle was renewed at the ferry, but in th mean time masy special constables were sworn in, and they proceeded to make arrests. About fifty prisoners were sent to the Bergen jail. No police assistance was rendered from New York city, except in the prevention of the passage of gangs of rowdies who sought to cross over at the foot of Barclay street. After the worst of the riot was over, a company or two of military and firemen came from Jersey City to as in restoring order. The Germans were at length ousted, and fain to retreat into the woods and swamps. One person is known to have been killed.

Hon. RUFUS CROATE, of Boston, commenced his argument yesterday in the United States Circuit Court in this city in the great Methodist case, in which the Southern division of the Methodists are suing the Northern division for a share of the general property, consisting chiefly of the Methodist of Book Concern." Mr. Choarz, usually very brilliant and declamatory and extensive in his gesticulatory action, was yesterday very quiet, clear, cogent, and argumentative, con-fining his physical emphasis to a frequent forcible thrusting down of his hand—in this and other respects resembling Mr. WEBSTER.

By the way, the Secretary of State is expected to address our citizens on Thursday or Friday.

A CURIOUS LOTTERY TRIAL .- The Savannah News be the report of a trial in that city, in which Paine & Co., lottery venders, had suit brought against them by G. W. Wylly, agent of the company, for the recovery of \$20,000, the capital prize, of which ticket he was the holder, but which was refused payment unless the name of the purchaer was disclosed.

The defence took the ground that a lottery ticket is a chos in action, not assignable or transferable without a legal cor sideration shown. That the managers (Paine & Company sideration shown. That the managers (Paine & Company, were not the legal venders of these lottery tickets, and that as they had been practising a fraud on the community, the plaintiff could not recover from parties who were not recog-nised by the laws of Georgia. That the offices of agent and purchaser were inconsistent. An agent, they ergaed, could not at one and the same time discharge faithfully his duty to his principal, and yet promote his own interest as purchaser. The plaintiff contended that the face of the ticket showed that the prize was to be paid to the holder. It is a matter of indifference to the managers and contractors who holds the ticket, if regularly paid for. It is as completely an assignaDE BOW'S REVIEW.

A Southern and Western Journal of Industry and Letters, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Internal Imrovements, Statistics, Home and Foreign, &c. New Or leans. Five dollars per annum, 128 pages, monthly. J. D. B. DE Bow, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Louisiana, Editor and Proprietor.

We have received the May number of this work. It is illustrated with two splendid steel engravings of John G. Winter, of Georgia, and Henry W. Conner, of South Carolina. Each number contains a steel portrait of lea practical and business men of the South and West.

Contents of May Number.

Art. 1. State of Mississippi.

Art. 2. Railroad System for New Orleans, No. 11.

Art. 3. Edinburgh Review and Southern States.

Art. 4. Memphis and its Manufacturing Advantages.

Art. 5. Louisiana and her Public Lands and Levees.

Art. 5. Louisian and her Public Lands and Levees.
Art. 6. Virginia and her Resources.
Art. 7. Department of Commerce; Foreign Commerce of the United States, British Commerce, Whale Fishery, New York and New Orleans Trade, Contest of Cincinnati with

merce of Charleston, Cotton Trade of the United States.

Art. 8. Department of Manufactures: Autaugaville Factory, Mobile Rope Walks, Southern Steamships, United States Manufactures, Cotton Spindles in Great Britain, Industry in South Carolina, Industry in Arkansas and Missis-

sippi.

Art. 9. Department of Agriculture: Sugar Statistics of the United States and the World, Sugar Manufacture, Cotton Crops, Cotton Seed, Cost of Producing Cotton.

Art. 10. Department of Internal Improvements: Railroads in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Maryland, Texas and Louisiana, and the South.

ans, and the South.

Art. 11. Gallery of Industry and Enterprise, with portraits.

Art. 12. Editorial and Literary Department: Affairs in
New Orleans and her Future, Consolidation, Literary Move-

New Orleans and her Future, Consolidation, Literary Movements, &c.

A few sets of this invaluable industrial and statistical work, handsomely bound in 10 volumes, 700 pages each, with illustrations, engravings, maps, &c., and containing full and complete statistics of New Orleans commerce from the earliest history, of the city; together with the Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Internal Improvements, Statistics, &c. of the Southern and Western States, American and Foreign Commerce and Resources, &c. This is one of the most valuable statistical works in the country for merchants and planters, and the large edition which has been priated is nearly exhausted.

Mr. FRANCE TAYLOR is the Agent of the above work

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

The General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, in session last week at Utica, (New York,) had a ong discussion upon the ubiquitous subject of slavery, introluced by the report of a committee upon several abolition nemorials from Illinois and Michigan. The speakers on both ides of the question, as we learn, manifested a kind fraternal spirit, and those from the Southern States related many nteresting facts, showing that much attention is paid in that ection to the interests and instruction of the colored people. The result of the discussion was, that the Assembly wisely disposed of the matter by deciding, in accordance with the report of their committee, that, as the subject was fully debated at the last meeting, and settled in a manner generally satisfactory, no action upon it was necessary at this time. The vote sustaining this view of the committee was nearly unanimous, there having been but three dissenting voices. The convention has adjourned to meet in Washington on the third Thursday in May next.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church is in session at St. Louis, and, at our latest accou was quietly disposing of its ordinary business. On the 19th a paper relating to certain correspondence between the Gene-ral Assembly and the General Association of Massachusetts in regard to slavery was presented and referred to a committee. This may lead to some discussion of the question in the

On the same day, the Committee on Bills and Overture reported upon a proposition from the Presbytery of Baltimore on the subject of erecting a new Presbyterian church in the city of Washington, and recommended that a day be set apart for a collection in the different churches to raise the necessary means to consummate the object. The report was laid over

This Assembly has resolved to hold its next meeting at Charleston, (S. C.) on the third Thursday in May next. The motion to meet at that place gave rise to some debate affecting the present position of South Carolina, which elicited

the annexed responses from her Delegates in the Assembly : Dr A W Lersen of South Ca believe that any cause or subject now in agitation or contemplation would prevent the meeting of the Assembly next year in the city of Charleston. He believed that its members would be received there as hospitably as in any other place in our country. As a church, the associations of our body had not suffered themselves to be disturbed by any sectional jealousy or strife, and he believed that if the convocation of the

only be for the best interest of the church and the cause of religion, but tend to the benefit of our common country. Mr. Wilson, of South Carolina, favored Charleston as the place of meeting. He referred to the allusions that had been made to certain proceedings of the late Convention at Charleston, and denounced that body as irresponsible and chimerical. Delegates from South Carolina had been, for the last fifty years, going to Philadelphia and other points, and were now in St. Louis, two thousand miles from home, to atend this General Assembly. Justice to these delegates and that portion of the church required that Charleston be select ed. He hoped the minds of members would not be influence ed by what had been suggested—that Charleston would be out of the United States next year. That event he did not for a moment anticipate, and should be very sorry to enter-

tain such an idea.

After further debate, the question was put, and decided ollows : For Charleston, 127; for New York, 64; and for

A Treatise on the History and Management of "Ornamental and Domestic Poultry," by Rev. EDMUND SAUL DIXON, A. M., Rector of Intwood with Keswick, Norfolk. With large additions, by J. J. Kenn, M.D. Illustrated with sixty five original portraits.

The rearing, breeding, and best means of treating do fowls has long been a subject of considerable interest with farmers. Within the last few years this interest has been on the increase, and more attention is consequently paid to the poultry yard. And indeed this should be so, since nothing enters more largely into home consumption at all seasons of the year than the domestic fowl. The man who, by the outlay of time or money, can add any thing to the enjoyments of the table, or who can bring an expensive luxury wi bin the reach of the humble and poor, is a public benefactor, entitled to great praise, and more substantial rewards into the bargain. Such has been the work performed by the writer of the book now before us. He deserves, and ought receive, the thanks of every lover of "good fat capon; that he has received somewhat of that more substantial guer don is evident from the fact that this is a second edition The book is full of excellent advice, and cannot fail, if read as it should be by all classes of the community, to bring abou a great improvement in the breeding and rearing of poultry. It commences with a rather curious and very interesting his-tory of the origin and progress of domestic fowl, and contains many very excellent plates, portraits of specimens of the dif-ferent breeds of fowle already introduced into this country. There is one item of information contained in this book it

may not be amiss to mention here. The author tells us that four acres of land, devoted to the rearing of the best varieties of poultry, will, at common prices, be quite as pro-ductive as a farm of 150 acres cultivated in the ordinary way." This is encouraging, and is proven to be true by the most convincing array of fac's and figures. "To make poultry profitable," says the author, "it is only necessary that the better kinds be bred from, that suitable places be provided for them, that they be properly fed and carefully and intelligently managed;" and in this volume we are taught how these things may be combined. It has been ascertained that the things may be combined. It has been ascertained that the gross proceeds of eggs and poultry sold in the United States amount to twenty millions of dellars; and, if one will only consider for a moment how many people there are who make one or the other of these good things part of their daily food, this estimate will not be thought too large.

We trust we have said enough to show that the treatise before us is one of most income.

before us is one of great importance to every member of the community. It is well edited and printed, and we trust will

NAVAL .- United States ship Independence, the flag ship of Commodore Mongan, and steam frigate Mississippi, Captain Lone, arrived at Spezzia during the latter part of April, and the latter was dispatched on a cruise of thirty days to the westward-to Marseilles, Cadiz, Tangier, &c. On her return she was expected to proceed to Constantinople with the Independence, in fulfilment of the philanthropic resolution of Congress in relation to Kossuru. United States frigate Cumberland, Capt. Latimer, sailed from Spezz'a about May 1 for Boston, having been prematurely ordered home in by hanging. equence of an unpleasant controversy between the Capand his ward-room officers.

The Theatre Royal in Hamilton, Canada, was de

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

Congressional Election.

BOSTON, MAY 26 .- The Congressional election cond district has resulted in the election of Hon. ROBBET RANTOUL, Freesoil Democrat. In the fourth district Mr. THOMPSON, Whig, is chosen. The few returns received from the seventh district indicate the return of HENRY W. BISHOP, the Coalition candidate

Hon. Daniel Webster at Albany. ALBANY, MAY 27 .- The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER MI-

at Schenectaday by a committee from this city, and there he made a brief speech. Upon their arrival here Mr. STER and the committee proceeded to Congress Hall, where he received his calls this evening. To-morrow forenoon he visits our public buildings, and at noon will speak in the capitol. In the evening he dines with the young men of the

The Shadrach Slave Case.

Bosron, May 27 .- The trial of James Scott, a colored man, for aiding in the rescue of Shadrach, the fugitive slave, from the Boston court-house, came on before Judge Sprague, of the U. S. District Court, this morning, at 10 o'clock. The prisoner is defended by the Hon. John P. Hale and Richard H. Dana, jr., while for the prosecution we have the Hon. G. Lunt, district attorney, and N. J. Lord, of Salem. The trial appears to excite but little interest, except amongst the members of the bar attending in the court house. The trial progressed no further than empannelling the jury, all the usual questions as to their opinions of the law being put. The testimony will be commenced to morrow.

A FISH CONTROVERSY.

To relieve the dullness of the times in New England, since the cessation of the late excitement there, our contemporaries and friends, the Editors of the Providence Journal and the New London Chronicle, have revived an old feud arising out of the pride which is taken on the one side or the other in their knowledge of the fish which inhabit the waters of New England. The following, from the Journal, is a sample of the sportive humor with which they "carry on the war:"

"TURBOT .- The discovery of turbot in the Narraganeett "TURBOT.—The discovery of turbot in the Narragansett waters, so soon after the new appointments upon the fish commission, is a fact sufficiently significant to be understood without any comments from us. We arrogate nothing upon that score; but there is the fact. That turbot have long abounded upon our coast is very probable. The reason of their appearance at this particular juncture we leave for others to give.

"The New London Chronicle desires fuller information the subject." upon the subject. The ignorance in that quarter upon every thing relating to fish, shell or scale, fresh water or sait, is too deep to be reached by any ordinary explanations. The editor of the Chronicle has confessed that he does not know the difference between tautaug and scupaug; he calls quahogs 'round clams,' and clams he calls 'long clams,' and he has been known to refuse, point blank, an invitation to a clam-bake at Giles Anthony's. He has always lived in the belief that codfish are caught, split open, and salted, and that on certain fishing grounds they are taken, boiled, and mashed with potatoes, and buttered and peppered. Is it to be supposed that we shall condescend to talk to such a man about turbot! We would not waste the definition of a bull-pout on him. Any thirg that approaches to an enlightened cur osity upon this subject, we shall be glad to gratify."

The Fisheries on the Potomac river have, we believe, all been closed. We presume the season's business has been a fair average one—though not as good as some anticipated it would be, from the take of the first week or so. The demand for fish from the country increases, however, every year, and the supply is not equal to that demand—so that, it is probable, shad and herring will command excellent prices. The opening of every railroad and canal to this place will add to he value of the Potomac Fisheries .- Alex. Gaz.

STEAM ON THE CANAL .- The steam tow-boat Virginia eft Cumberland on Tuesday evening last, having her three barges in tow, each laden with eighty-five tons of coal from the mines of the Frostburg Coal Company. She goes directly to New York by the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Delaware, and the Delaware and Raritan Canals. Capt. Parker, who has her in charge, thinks he will be able to transport the same amount of coal at a less cost than by any other mode. The Virginia makes about four miles an hour.

A WILD MAN OF THE WOODS .- The Memphis Enquirer gives an account of a wild man recently discovered in Arkan-sas. It appears that, during March last, Mr. Hamilton, of Greene county, Arkansas, while out hunting with an ac-quaintance, observed a drove of cattle in a state of apparent alarm, evidently pursued by some dreaded enemy. Halting for the purpose, they soon discovered, as the animals fled by them, that they were followed by an animal bearing the unmistakeable likeness of humanity. He was of gigantic stature, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly enveloped his neck and shoulders. The "wild man," after looking deliberately for a short time, turned and ran away with great speed, leaping from twelve to four-teen feet at a time. His foot prints measured thirteen inches

This singular creature, the Enquirer says, has long been known traditionally, in St. Francis, Greene, and Poinsett counties, Arkansas, sportsmen and hunters having described him seventeen years since. A planter, indeed, eaw him very recently, but withheld his information lest he should not be credited, until the account of Mr. Hamilton and his friend placed the existence of the animal beyond cavil.

A great deal of interest is felt in the matter by the in-

habitants of that region, and various conjectures have been ventured in regard to him. The most generally entertained des appears to be that he was a survivor of the earthquake disaster which occurred in 1811. Thrown helpless upon the wilderness by that disaster, it is probable that he grew up in his savage state until he now bears only the outward re lance of humanity.

So well authenticated have now become the ac

this creature that an expedition is organizing in Memphis by Col. David C. Cross and D. Sullivan to seout for him.

AMERICAN SHIPS FOR ENGLISH MERCHANTS .- We learn that William H. Webb, of this city, has contracted with Barclay & Livingston to build a first class clipper ship for an English house—the first order of the kind that has ever been received. She will be 170 feet in length, 36 broad, and 21 deep, and will be built under the superintendence of Captain John Collins. Our shipbuilders are hoping to yet handle a good deal of British gold.—Journal Commerce.

SAD DEER HENT .- Two brothers named Rodgers, living White county, Indiana, recently went out to hunt deer Seeing some at a distance they separated, one brother taking one direction and the other another. When they arrived in the immediate vicinity of where they saw the game one of the brothers discovered something crawling in the grass and wil-lows, and, supposing it to be a deer, fired; a scream follow-ed, he ran to the spot and found his brother a corpse. The ball had pierced him through the heart.

MELANCHOLT AND SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of JAMES E. KERR, in the lower part of Iredell by the name of Janks E. Agra, in the lower part of frederic county, (N. C.) on Saturday evening week, after stepping out of the house of James Fitzgereld, walked on several paces, and stopped to fix something about the lock of a loaded gun which he held in his hand. The gun accidentally went off, sending the contents through the crack between the logs of the house, passing through a clock into the shoulder and side of a woman by the name of Peggy Duncan, who was sitting up in bed in the room, and killed her instantly.

[Lincoln Courier.

BOY KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT. - We learn that a lad was killed by a blow from the trunk of one of the elephants attached to Raymond & Co.'s menagerie, in Derby, during the exhibition there on Wednesday. As is frequently the case, a crowd of boys were feeding the animal with nuts, apples, &c., when the deceased, who was among the numb wantonly punctured the trunk with some sharp instrume which enraged the elephant. The keeper cautioned the lad to keep away after this occurred, or he might be injured: but no heed was given to the warning, and soon after he approached within reach of the elephant's trunk, from which he received a blow on the head which prostrated him, and soon caused his death.—New Haven Palladium of Friday.

A London paper notices exceedingly curious groups of stuffed animals exhibited at the World's Fair by a German. They consist of a series of tableaux, in which the animals por-They consist of a series of tableaux, in which the animals portray either a scene from nature or illustrate some well-known fable. There is a learned pundit of a fox reading a book, and looking as wise as a Lord Chancellor; there is a love-scene on a sofs, at which no one can resist a smile. The village school, with the instructress holding up the rod, is capital; there is a frog with a parasol equally laughable. Two hunting scenes, in which a boar and a stag are brought to bay by the hounds, are beautifully arranged.

Miss Jacobs and her infant brother were drowned at Cleve land, Ohio, by their carriage being backed into the canal, the horses having taken fright at a drunken man. Hon. Levi Sweetland, of Coventry, Connecti

rears Judge of Probate for that district, commi